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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

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NEW MAPS

EDITED BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

System Followed in Listing Maps.

Title. As on original, if possible. If lacking or incomplete, necessary matter enclosed in brackets.

Scale. Natural (unless otherwise on original). If no scale on original, approximate scale enclosed in brackets.

Coordinates. Approximate limiting coordinates of map given except when region explicitly defined by title. Where map-net lacking, coordinates, if possible of determination, given in brackets. All meridians referred to Greenwich. If map not oriented N., orientation given.

Colors. Number of tints of separate symbols, not number of color printings given. Black or basal color not considered a color.

Source. If map separately published, name of institution issuing it, place and date given. If a supplement, title of paper or book, author, periodical, volume, number, year and pages given.

Comment. Descriptive and critical. In brackets.

Regional Classification. Major political divisions the unit, as a rule, except for United States and Canada. Boundaries of continents according to Siever's *Länderkunde*, Kleine Ausgabe.

MAPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

[N. B.—Only charts not enumerated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey "Catalogue of Charts, Coast Pilots and Tide Tables, 1911," listed here.]

Atlantic Coast

Monhegan Island to Cape Elizabeth, Maine. 1:80,000. 44°4' - 43°31' N.; 70°17' - 69°18' W. Chart No. 1205. March 1912. 50 cts.

[Covers, on the same scale, the greater portion of the region shown on Charts Nos. 105 and 106 without the shore topography, however.]

Chester River, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland. 1:40,000. 39°15.1' - 38°57.4' N.; 76°18.6' - 75°55.0' W. Chart No. 548. Feb. 1912. 50 cts.

James River, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia: Newport News to Jamestown. 1:40,000. 37°14.0' - 36°52.5' N.; 76°47.0' - 76°24.5' W. With one inset: Continuation of Nasomond River. 1:40,000. 36°52.7' - 36°44.0' N.; 76°35.7' - 76°29.2' W. Chart No. 529. Jan. 1912. 50 cts.

James River, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia: Jamestown Island to Jordan Point. 1:40,000. 37°20.4' - 37°9.6' N.; 77°13.7' - 76°46.2' W. With one inset: Con-

tinuation of Chickahominy River. 1:40,000. 37°26.0' - 37°20.3' N.; 77°2.5' - 76°52.0' W. Chart No. 530. March 1912. 50 cts.

James River, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia: Jordan Point to Richmond. 1:20,000. 37°25.6' - 37°17.3' N.; 77°24.5' - 77°13.2' W. With two insets: Continuation of Appomattox River. 1:20,000. (1) 37°17.5' - 37°13.7' N.; 77°24.5' - 77°21.0' W. (2) 37°33.3' - 37°25.0' N.; 77°26.6' - 77°24.2' W. Chart No. 531. April 1912. 50 cts.

Pacific Coast

Northern Part [of] Cook Inlet. [Mercator's projection: mean meridional scale 1:200,000.] 61°33' - 60°8' N.; 152°46' - 148°58' W. Chart No. 8553. Jan. 1912. 50 cts.

Bays and Anchorages, South Coast, Alaska. (1) Larsen Bay, Kodiak Island. From surveys in 1908. 1:20,000. 57°33¾' - 57°30½' N.; 154°6¾' - 153°55¼' W. (2) Shearwater Bay, Kodiak Island. From a British survey in 1904. 1:15,000. 57°21.5' N. and 152°49.5' W. (3) Southern Part [of] Isanotski Strait, Alaska Peninsula. From a reconnaissance by U. S. Fish Commission. 1:40,000. 54°49' N. and 163°21' W. (4) Uyak Anchorage, Kodiak Island. From surveys in 1908. 1:20,000. 57°38' N. and 154°1' W. (5) Karluk Anchorage, Kodiak Island. From surveys in 1897 and 1908. 1:20,000. 57°35¼' - 57°33' N.; 154°32' - 154°24' W. (6) Anchorage and Mud Bays, Chignik Bay, Alaska Peninsula. From surveys in 1874 and 1906. 1:40,000. 56°17' N. and 158°23' W. Chart No. 8822. April 1912. 50 cts.

Philippine Islands

Central Part [of] Philippine Islands. [Mercator's projection: equatorial scale 1:800,000.] 15°0' - 10°12' N.; 119°0' - 126°20' E. Chart No. 4706. Feb. 1912. 50 cts.

Iloilo Strait and Harbor, Southeast Coast of Panay. 1:50,000. 10°49.7' - 10°33.9' N.; 122°26.7' - 122°48.3' E. With two insets: (1) Iloilo River. 1:10,000. 10°42.0' N. and 122°34.5' E. (2) Santa Ana Bay, West Coast of Guimaras. 1:32.5' N. and 122°31.5' E. Chart No. 4448. Feb. 1912. 30 cts.

Harbors in Illana Bay and Vicinity, South Coast of Mindanao. (1) Port Sibulan. Surveyed in 1908. 1:60,000. 7°33' - 7°14' N.; 122°47' - 123°0' E. (2) Port Baras. Surveyed in 1906. 1:20,000. 7°38' N. and 124°1' W. (3) Limbug Cove. Surveyed in 1909. 1:15,000. 7°28' N. and 123°24' E. (4) Port Sambuluan. Surveyed in 1909. 1:30,000. 7°35¼' - 7°31' N.; 123°19¾' - 123°26' E. (5) Pagadian Bay. Surveyed in 1909. 1:50,000. 7°49½' - 7°43' N.; 123°21¾' - 123°33' E. (6) Maligay Bay. Surveyed in 1909. 1:50,000. 7°33' - 7°26½' N.; 123°9½' - 123°20' E. Chart No. 4652. April 1912. 30 cts.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Maps Accompanying Publications

WYOMING. (a) Map Showing Location of the Potash-Bearing Rocks of the Leucite Hills, Sweetwater County, Wyoming. [1:257,000.] [42°0' - 41°30' N.; 109°22' - 108°47' W.]. With inset showing location of main map.

(b) [Nine maps entitled] Map showing the location and topographic relief of (1) Pilot Butte, T. 19 N., R. 106 W. [1:50,000]. [41°42' N. and 109°13' W.]. (2) Boars Tusk and Matthews Hill, T. 23 N., R. 104 W. [1:50,000]. [41°58' N. and 109°5' W.]. (3) the Badger Teeth, T. 21 N., R. 103 W. [1:42,000]. [41°49' N. and 109°7' W.]. (4) Cross and Osborn mesas and their relation to the lava-boulder locality. [1:55,000]. [41°50' N. and 109°4' W.]. (5) Hatcher, Emmons and Zirkel mesas, Tps. 21 and 22 N., R. 102 W. [1:70,000]. [41°49' N. and 108°55' W.]. (6) Oreanda Mesa, T. 22 N., R. 101 W. [1:50,000]. [41°52' N. and 108°52' W.]. (7) Black Rock Mesa, T. 22 N., R. 101 W. [1:42,000]. [41°53' N. and 108°48' W.]. (8) Steamboat Mountain, T. 23 N., R. 102 W. [1:50,000]. [41°59' N. and 108°57' W.]. (9) North Table and South Table mesas, Table Mountain, Iddings, Weed, and Hallock buttes, Endlich and Hague hills, and their associated dikes. [1:55,000]. [41°54' N. and 109°0' W.].

Pl. I and Figs. 1-9, "Potash-Bearing Rocks of the Leucite Hills, Sweetwater County, Wyoming" by A. R. Schultz and W. Cross, *Bull.* 512, 1912.

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK CITY. [Four maps of the boroughs of New York City, 1:33,600.] (1) Williams' Map of Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. 7 colors. (2) — of Borough of Brooklyn. 7 colors. (3) — of Borough of Queens. 6 colors. (4) — of Borough of Richmond. 6 colors. Williams Map and Guide Co., 218 Fulton St., New York, 1911. Price of pocket edition: maps (1), (2), and (4), 25 cts. each, map (3), 50 cts.

[Wax-engraved city maps of the usual type produced by commercial map-engravers, showing streets, railroad, street car and subway lines, etc. As usual in maps of this type built-up areas are not shown, nor is distinction made between existing and non-existing streets—the feature specially commending the map of New York City, reviewed in the *Bull.*, Vol. 43, 1911, pp. 795-796. What a city map should be can be seen by referring, for instance, to the map of St. Petersburg listed below under "Russia," or to the countless excellent city maps in Baedeker's guide books.]

CANADA

CANADA, ETC. (a) Canada: Map Showing Accumulated Temperatures (Degrees C.) between the Times when the Mean Monthly Temperature Curve Rises above 5° C. in Spring and Falls to 10° C. in Autumn. 1:20,000,000. 75° - 40° N.; 150° - 50° W. 1 color.

(b) Canada: Map Showing the Area within which the Temperatures are Sufficient for Wheat Cultivation. Same scale and approximately same coordinates as map (a).

Accompany "Climatic Limits of Wheat Cultivation, with Special Reference to North America" (first part) by J. F. Unstead, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 39, No. 4, 1912, pp. 347-366.

[Map (a) gives equal temperature lines showing the total amount of heat available for wheat growing; map (b) shows the polar limit of possible wheat growing and indicates the excess or deficit of the accumulated temperatures as compared with those required for wheat cultivation. Map (b) shows, for instance, that, aside from the valley of the Peace River almost as far up as its issue from the Rocky Mountains, the valley of the Liard for 150 miles above, and the valley of the Mackenzie for 150 miles below Fort Simpson are still within the limits of successful wheat cultivation.

The paper on which the maps are based is exemplary in its geographic treatment of the topic.]

AFRICA

ANGOLA. Esboço da Carta de Angola. 2a Edição. 1910. 1:2,500,000. 4° - 19° S.; 10°40' - 25°26' E. 4 colors. In 2 sheets. Comissão de Cartographia (Lisbon), 1910.

[Valuable general map on relatively large scale. Representation of relief primitive.]

KAMERUN. Die Neugestaltung Kameruns auf Grund des Marokko-Abkommens. 1:2,500,000. 13° N. - 6° S.; 6° - 22° E. 10 colors. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1911.

[Wall map with political coloring. Boundaries of territories of the French exploiting companies shown.]

KAMERUN. (a) Die Stromgebiete des Mungo, Wuri und Dibamba. 1:500,000. 5°19' - 3°30' N.; 8°46' - 10°55' E. 4 colors.

(b) Das Manenguba-Gebirge. Nach den Aufnahmen von Stabsarzt Berké, Dr. Esch, Hptm. Glauning, Prof. Dr. Hassert, Oberlt. Hirtler, Oberrichter Dr. Meyer, Oberlt. Rausch, Oberlt. Schlosser und dem gesamten vorhandenen Material bearbeitet von E. Lober unter Leitung von Max Moisel. 1:100,000. 5°7.5' - 4°56.7' N.; 9°46.3' - 9°57.2' E. 2 colors.

Karten 8 und 9, respectively, "Das Manenguba-Hochland: Ein Beitrag zur Landeskunde Kameruns" by F. Thorbecke, *Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Vol. 24, No. 5, 1911, pp. 279-310.

[Maps of the usual excellence of German colonial maps. Relief in approxi-

mate contours and shading in brown. On map (a), which is an extract from Moisel and Sprigade's "Grosser Deutscher Kolonialatlas," boundaries of districts inhabited by native tribes are shown.]

MOROCCO. Höhenschichtenkarte des Atlasvorlandes von Marokko. Entworfen von Dr. Rudolf Zietz. 1:2,250,000. 36°-31° N.; 10°0'-4°25' W. 5 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 48, note with same title by same author, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, May, 1912, pp. 270-271.

[Valuable hypsometric map of the Atlantic coastal plain and piedmont region of Morocco. The choice of contours at an interval of 250 meters is better suited, the author says, to bring out the scarp fronts bounding the coastal plain and the piedmont region on their inner sides, which lie, respectively, at an elevation of 250 and of 750 meters, than the only existing hypsometric map of the region, that by R. de Flotte Roquevaire, with contours at 200, 500, and 1,000 meters.]

MOROCCO. [Four maps entitled:] Morocco to illustrate the paper by Alan G. Ogilvie. 1:7,500,000. 36¾°-30° N. 10° W.-0°. I. Geomorphology. 6 colors. II. Relief. Contours based upon particulars given in the map of Morocco in V. de St. Martin & Schrader's Atlas Universel de Géographie. III. Rainfall. After Th. Fischer (West of Atlas) and Bernard (East of Atlas). IV. a. Population (After Bernard's map compiled from estimates of Larras). b. Railways Suggested (mainly by Bernard). Accompany "Morocco and its Future" by A. G. Ogilvie, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 39, No. 6, 1912, pp. 554-575.

[Cartographic epitome of the subject-matter of the excellent systematic regional treatment of Morocco which they illustrate. A more contrasting color scheme, especially in the case of map I, would have been preferable.]

ASIA

CHINESE EMPIRE. Sketch Map showing F. Kingdon Ward's Route through the Lutzu Country to Menkong. 1:500,000. 28°30'-27°57' N.; 98°20'-98°55' E. With inset, 1:30,000,000, showing location of main map. Accompanies, on p. 585, "Through the Lutzu Country to Menkong" by F. K. Ward, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 39, No. 6, 1912, pp. 582-592.

[Additional contribution to our increasing knowledge of the constricted upper courses of the Salween and Mekong Rivers. Relief in wash, reproduced by half-tone process.]

CHINESE EMPIRE. Sketch map to illustrate the paper on Exploration in Mongolia and Dzungaria by Douglas Carruthers. 1:7,500,000. 58°-39° N.; 70°-112° E. 2 colors. Accompanies "Exploration in North-West Mongolia and Dzungaria" by D. Carruthers, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 39, No. 6, 1912, pp. 521-554.

DUTCH EAST INDIES. (a) Zuidoostgedeelte van Soemba, Kleine Soenda-Eilanden. Sept. 1911. 1:100,000. 9°50'-10°25' S.; 120°-121° E. With three insets: (1) Watoe Liboe, Zuidkust Soemba. 1:20,000. [10°15' S. and 120°35' E.]. (2) Reede Benda, Zuidkust Soemba. 1:20,000. [10°12' S. and 120°44' E.]. (3) Reede Melolo, Noordoostkust Soemba. 1:20,000. [9°53' S. and 120°41' E.].

(b) Westkust Sumatra, Singkel tot Sibolga. 1:100,000. 2°18'-1°40' N.; 97°40'-98°47' E.

Charts Nos. 303 and 77, published by the Ministerie van Marine: Afdeeling Hydrographie, The Hague, 1911.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

VICTORIA. (a) [Sketch map of the Yarra River and Dandenong Creek Basins, compiled chiefly from the county map of Evelyn]. [1:506,880]. [37°33'-38°0' S.; 144°59'-145°33' E.].

(b) [Outline of portion of the Yarra River east of Templestowe, showing the present and initial courses of the river, since the uplift of the Nillumbik Peneplain]. [1:120,000]. [37°41'-37°47' S.; 145°7'-145°20' E.].

(c) [Plan and section of the Yering Gorge]. [1:31,680]. [37°43' S. and 145°20' E.].

(d) [Geological map of the Yarra and Upper Goulburn Basins, taken from

the geological map of Victoria, published in 1909 by the Mines Department]. [1:1,700,000]. [36°45' - 38°5' S.; 144°53' - 146°40' E.].

Accompany, as Pls. LXXXVI (incorrectly numbered Pl. LXXXVIII), LXXXVII, LXXXVIII (incorrectly numbered LXXXVI) and LXXXIX, "A Contribution to the Physiography of the Yarra River and Dandenong Creek Basins, Victoria" by J. T. Jutson, *Proc. Roy. Soc. of Victoria*, Vol. 23 (N. S.), Part II, 1911, pp. 469-515.

VICTORIA. (a) [Sketch map of the whole or parts of the Parishes of Nillumbik, Sutton, Warrandyte, Ringwood, Bulleen and Nunawading, compiled chiefly from the parish maps]. [1:170,000]. [37°39' - 37°53' S.; 145°7' - 145°18' E.].

(b) [Enlarged map of the Warrandyte goldfield]. [1:55,000]. [37°44' S. and 145°14' E.].

Pls. XCI and XCII, "The Structure and General Geology of the Warrandyte Goldfield and Adjacent Country" by J. T. Jutson, *Proc. Roy. Soc. of Victoria*, Vol. 23 (N. S.), Part II, 1911, pp. 516-545.

EUROPE

BELGIUM. Carte des Chemins de Fer, Routes, & Voies Navigables de la Belgique. 1911. 1:320,000. 51°30' - 49°30' N.; 2°30' - 6°5' E. 5 colors. Institut Cartographique Militaire (Brussels) 1911.

[Official railway map of Belgium. Areal tint to distinguish provinces.]

BELGIUM. Tableau d'Assemblage des Cartes de la Belgique avec liste alphabétique des noms des communes. 1:800,000. Institut Cartographique Militaire (Brussels), Feb. 1, 1912.

[Index map of the four standard topographic maps of Belgium on the scales, respectively, of 1:160,000, 1:100,000, 1:40,000 and 1:20,000.]

GERMANY. (a) Übersichtskarte des Eiderseengebiets. 1:200,000. 54°31' - 54°4' N.; 27°5' - 27°55' E. 5 colors.

(b) [Ten maps of individual lakes entitled:] Die Seen des Eidergebietes. Von Dr. G. Wegemann. 1:25,000. 6-19 colors. Location indicated on map (a). (1) Einfelder See. (2) Wittensee. (3) Ober-Eider See. (4) Borgstedterenge. Schirnauer See. (5) Audorfersee. (6) Westensee und Umgebung. (7) Flemhuder See. (8) Bistensee. (9) Brahm-, Warder-, Pohl-, Lust-See (Nortorfer Seen). (10) Borgdorfer See.

Taf. 37 and 38, "Die Seen des Eidergebietes" by G. Wegemann, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, April, 1912, pp. 197-201.

[Map (a) shows districts without outlet, districts draining both towards the Eider and towards the Elbe and the divide of the Eider basin. The ten insets listed under (b) have brown altitude tints on land and blue depth tints to show the shape of the lake basins.]

GERMANY. (a) Verlauf der Endmoränen zwischen Storchnest und der Oder. 1:500,000. [52°0' - 51°45' N.; 15°42' - 16°50' E.].

(b) Verlauf der Lissaer Endmoräne von Dolzig bis zur russischen Grenze. 1:500,000. [52°15' - 51°55' N.; 17°0' - 17°45' E.].

Accompany, on pp. 62 and 69, respectively, "Über den Verlauf der Endmoränen bei Lissa (Prov. Posen) zwischen Oder und russischer Grenze" by J. Behr and O. Tietze, *Jahrb. der Kgl. Preuss. Geol. Landesanstalt*, Vol. 32, Part I, No. 1, 1911, pp. 60-75.

GERMANY. (a) Das Glimmerschieferegebiet von Ruhla. 1:25,000. [50°55' N. and 10°23' E.].

(b) Das Glimmerschieferegebiet von Brotterode. 1:25,000. [50°48' N. and 10°28' E.].

Taf. 2 and 3, "Über die Amphibolite des nordwestlichen Thüringer Waldes" by T. Lange, *Jahrb. der Kgl. Preuss. Geol. Landesanstalt*, Vol. 32, Part I, No. 1, 1911, pp. 1-52.

RUSSIA. Plan of St. Petersburg. [In Russian.] [1:19,320]. 6 colors. A. Ilyin, Cartographical Establishment, St. Petersburg, [1911].

[Excellent plan of St. Petersburg showing built-up areas (public buildings differentiated), parks, fields, and street car lines.]

SWITZERLAND. H. Kümmerly: Spezialkarte des Zürichsees mit Umgebung [in Reliefbearbeitung]. 1:50,000. [47°23' - 47°8' N.; 8°27' - 8°58' E.]. 4 colors. Geographischer Kartenverlag Bern: Kümmerly & Frey u. A. Francke. frs. 3. [Excellent map with the superb plastic treatment of relief characteristic of the Swiss school of cartography, of which the publishers of the above map are the best exponents. Their chef d'œuvre is the official school wall map of Switzerland, 1:200,000.]

WORLD AND LARGER PARTS

MEDITERRANEAN REGION AND NEAR EAST. Philips' Map of Tripoli, Morocco and the Near East. 1:6,500,000. 53° - 21½° N.; 16° W. - 40° E. 10 colors. With two insets: (1) The Dardanelles. 1:600,000. (2) Morocco. 1:6,500,000. 36½° - 28° N.; 11° W. - 1½° E. 3 colors. George Philip & Son, Ltd., London. Price 1/-.

[Usual type of map with political coloring.]

WORLD. (a) Kartenskizze der Kontinentalschollen. [Mercator's projection: equatorial scale 1:250,000,000.]

(b) Verbreitung der abysischen Sedimente (nach Krümmel). [Two hemispheres, 1:220,000,000.]

On Taf. 36, "Die Entstehung der Kontinente" (first part) by A. Wegener, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, April, 1912, pp. 185-195.

POLAR

GREENLAND. (a) Sketch map of the area investigated [for plankton during the "Danmark-Expedition" of 1906-1908]. 1:5,000,000. 78°30' - 74°35' N.; 24°30' - 5°30' W. Accompanies, on p. 335, "Marine Plankton from the East Greenland Sea: [Part] IV" by C. H. Ostenfeld and O. Paulsen, *Meddelelser om Grønland*, Vol. 43, 1911, pp. 318-326.

GREENLAND. Sketch-map of the east coast of N. E. Greenland between 80° and 81° N. L. showing the position and extension of the Carboniferous rocks. 1:2,300,000. 81° - 80° N.; 20° - 12° W. Accompanies, as Fig. 1, on p. 339, "Contributions to the Carboniferous Flora of North-Eastern Greenland" by A. G. Nathorst, *Meddelelser om Grønland*, Vol. 43, 1911, pp. 339-346.

EDUCATIONAL

EUROPE. Philips' Comparative Series of Wall Atlases: Europe. Edited by J. F. Unstead, M.A., & E. G. R. Taylor, B.Sc. With explanatory handbook to teachers. George Philip & Son, Ltd., London, 1912. 21s. [Eight maps, 1:6,000,000, entitled:] (1) Relief of Land and Communications. 13 colors. (2) Political Divisions. 9 colors. (3) Climate: Summer Conditions. 8 colors. (4) Climate: Winter Conditions. 9 colors. (5) Temperature. 12 colors. (6) Natural Vegetation. 9 colors. (7) Economic. 6 colors. (8) Density of Population. 8 colors.

[An admirable series of wall maps both in content and in execution. An epitome, in cartographic form, of all phases of the geography of Europe, critically selected for educational purposes and drawn with the boldness of line essential in a wall map.

On map (1) seven tints, ranging from brown to green, are used to express elevation on land and three blue tints for the depth of the sea. Maps (3) and (4) show rainfall (six degrees) and prevailing winds for the six summer and for the six winter months (Nov. to April), respectively, as well as July and January isobars. Map (5) shows January and July isotherms on a relief map. Map (6) distinguishes between (a) ice desert, tundra and alpine flora, (b) coniferous forest, (c) broad-leaved forest and meadow, (d) evergreen trees and shrubs, (e) temperate grass lands, (f) semi-desert, (g) desert, (h) oases. Map (7) distinguishes between (a) industrial districts, (b) agricultural and (c) non-productive regions and indicates by symbols the principal workings of coal and iron and the location of the principal agricultural products. Map (8) distinguishes between seven densities of population and indicates all towns having a population over 100,000.

This wall atlas is the first of a series in preparation which will include the five other continental divisions.]